phins and, especially, *Physeter.* This asymmetry affects particularly the premaxillae, the maxillae, and the nasals. The base of the skull is **symmetrical.** The Whale's skull has very long premaxillae which, however,, do not, except in the extinct

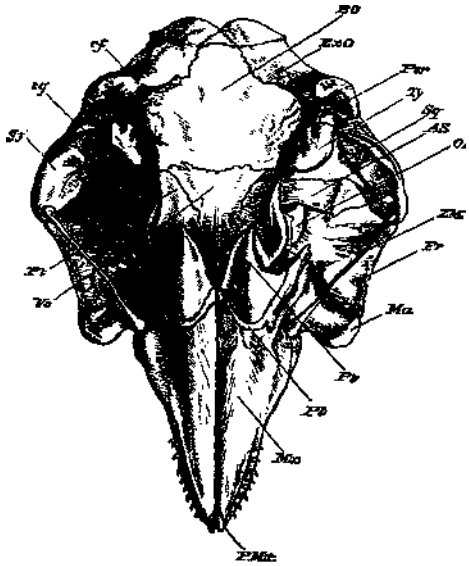

FIG. 184.—Under surface of the cranium of a young Caa'iiig Whale *melos). x* &„ *A&,* Alisphenoid ; *BO,* basioccipital ; c/", condylar foramen ; JSrO, exoccipital j JPV, supra-orbital process of frontal; £/", glenoid fossa of squaruosal; *JMa,* body of malar ; *MX,* maxilla ; *0JS>* orbitosphenoid ; *Per** posterior (mastoid) process of periotie ; *PI,* palatine ; *PMx,* premaxilla ; *Pi*,* pterygoid ; *Sq,* sqnamosal j *tg,* deep groove on squamosal for meatus auditorius exteruxis, leading to tympanic cavity; *Ty,* tympanic ; Fo, vomer; $2M_t$ zygomatic process of malar. (From Mower's *Osteology.)*

Zeuglodonts, bear any teeth. The nasal bones, whether symmetrical or the reverse, are very small in existing "Whales, which arrangement, together with the long and broad maxillary bones, removes the anterior nostrils, the blow-hole, far backwards. The roof of the skull is not at all formed by the ljarietals externally. These bones form a

portion of the side of t&» cranium, but are replaced or covered by the enormously-